

# WAR IN ANGOLA

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[www.warinangola.com](http://www.warinangola.com)

THE NEWSLETTER HIGHLIGHTING EVENTS, INFORMATION AND FACTS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT IN ANGOLA AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (NAMIBIA) FROM 1975 TO 1989

## Operation Packer: 82 Mechanised Brigade

### March 1988: Cuito Cuanavale, Angola

The force for the third attack on the Tumpo area consisted of 82 SA Brigade and four Unita battalions.

82 SA Brigade comprised of

- two squadrons of tanks from Regiment President Steyn,
- an armoured car squadron of Regiment Mooirivier,
- two mechanised infantry battalions - Regiment De La Rey and Regiment Groot Karoo.
- Two batteries of Regiment Potchefstroom University, one each with G-5s and G-2s;
- a 120 mm mortar battery of 44 Parachute Brigade;
- a multiple rocket launcher troop of 19 Rocket Regiment.

- Supporting elements included:
  - two troops of 7 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment,
  - six troops of 13 Field Engineer Regiment, and
  - five reconnaissance teams of 4 Recce.

Unita deployed as follows:

- On the east bank of the Cuito River:
  - the 3rd, 4th and 5th Regular Battalions; and
  - the 18th and 118th Semi-Regular Battalions
- On the west bank:
  - The 66th and 75th Semi-Regular Battalions

Of UNITA's forces on the east bank, the regular battalions and the 18th Semi-Regular Battalion would work with 82 SA Brigade. The 118th Semi-

*(Continued on page 2)*

## Featured Gallery:



*The bridge over the River Cuito...*



*Cuban soldier control a Sagger anti-tank missile*



*UNITA soldiers on parade—a testimony to their training*

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- Featured Equipment: The POMZ-2 anti-personnel mine
- Operation Packer: The 3rd attack on Tumpo Part 2
- The English-Afrikaans thing in the SADF
- Memoirs of Lieutenant Colonel I.A. Zhdarkin Part 29

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## Training Base Mpupa



UNITA guerillas being trained

### Link to this story:

<http://www.warinangola.com/Default.aspx?tabid=1272>

"...the USA was indeed willing to provide weapons, ammunition, and logistical support..."

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Training of the FNLA had laid the foundation of the future 32 Battalion

*The eighteenth article on the prelude to the participation of the South African Defence Force in the Angolan Civil War:*

On 15 September 1975, Commandant Breytenbach started training at Mpupa with four instructors. There were 250 men, and as planned, divided into a mortar platoon, a machine gun platoon and three rifle platoons. This group included trained and half-trained FNLA-supporters, *ex-flechas* and Portuguese. They were underfed and poorly equipped with 15 rifles of which only two were serviceable. They were therefore completely dependent on the RSA for weapons, ammunition and general equipment.

Some days after the training at Mpupa had started, Chipenda, Kambuta, and an American, a so-called João Pedro, arrived. The last mentioned were probably a member of the CIA operating under a *nom-de-guerre*. He claimed, that he, on the initiative of President Ford himself, had been ordered by Dr.

Henry Kissinger to investigate the requirements of the FNLA. He was impressed (so he said) with the standard of training of the FNLA after only one week. He would report back favourably. He explained that the USA was indeed willing to provide weapons, ammunition, and logistical support, but not any soldiers because the USA did not wish to get involved in another Vietnam-situation. Pedro promised a lot, amongst other things: a thousand man-pack weapons comprising of machineguns, mortars, rocket launchers as well as logistical supplies for 180 days. He was well pleased with the fact that the RSA was providing training and operational planning to the FNLA, and he suggested that an Air Zaire cargo plane be stationed at Rundu, which could be used for logistical replenishment during operations.

Although Chipenda did not seem to doubt the legitimacy of João Pedro, he could not confirm that he truly was CIA when he was asked

about the American afterwards at Serpa Pinto. Nothing came of his promised aid...

Commandant Knoetze had learned that a flood of people were expected to arrive at the camp during his visit to Mpupa on 15 September 1975. This indeed started to happen. Within two weeks there were 400 men at Mpupa, and it was foreseen, as planned, that a militia and holding forces could be trained as well. A total of 2 000 could be trained for this purpose, armed with Sten sub-machineguns.

About half of the FNLA soldiers at Mpupa were sent on to Serpa Pinto during the beginning of October 1975 where another training base had been established. A group of 270 remained at Mpupa. Their machinegun and mortar training had reached a satisfactory level and the plan was to deploy them operationally early in October 1975. They still urgently needed uniforms and boots though, but this was supplied shortly afterwards.

## Operation Packer: 82 Mechanised Brigade

(Continued from page 1)

Regular Battalion was deployed on the high ground at the Cuito-Cuanavale confluence to protect the artillery observer there.

82 SA Brigade's mission was to operate in conjunction with Unita to destroy the Fapla forces east of the Cuito by 20 March or drive them off

the east bank by that date.

The intention was to begin with a first light attack by 32 Battalion on the Fapla elements south of the Tumpo. 32 Battalion would be reinforced with elements of Regiment Groot Karoo. This attack and a 'groundshout' operation south of the Anhara Lipanda were intended

to confuse Fapla as to the direction of the main attack. The tank-heavy force centred on Gerhard Louw's two squadrons of Regiment President Steyn, would then attack the main positions using a north-ern approach route. Unita would simultaneously launch probing attacks against the Fapla positions at Cuito Cuanavale from the north and south.

## Featured Equipment: The R2M1 anti-personnel mine

The South African R2M1 anti-personnel mine was a modern, high explosive non-metallic mine developed to be safely handled but not easily detectable once laid. Its low metal content made it difficult to detect with normal mine detectors, and its nutria colouring made it difficult to see.

It was fired by a pressure-sensitive direct-acting striker fitted with a 6.5g LZY waterproof detonator and designed primarily for use in anti-personnel minefields.

It was possible to lay this mine in water streams and rivers up to a depth of 1m. A

waterproof booster were available for this purpose.

Forty mines and eight containers, each holding five boosters, were packed in the standard plastic box.

The boosters, which were packed separately, were inserted when the mine was laid, and the safety clip was removed immediately before it was finally placed.

*From "South African Arms & Armour", by Helmoed-Römer Heitman; and*

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A piece of open ground could easily have been sown with anti-personnel mines, virtually unseen, below the surface, waiting for an unwary victim

### Specifications

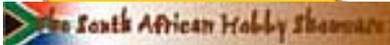
Country of Origin:	South Africa
Diameter:	-
Weight:	90g (oz)
Body Material:	Plastic
Charge:	57gm (oz) RDX/TNT 88:12
Fuse:	3 to 7 kg pressure

"Its nutria colouring made it difficult to see."

## The R2M1 anti-personnel mine



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## Memoirs of Lieutenant Colonel I.A. Zhdarkin, Part 28



Russian advisors assisting with the planning of operations 1987 (photo: © Igor Ignatovich)

“Despite such reassurances my balls dropped in terror.”

This is the twenty-eighth part of a 52-part series taken from **“We did not see it even in Afghanistan.** Memoirs of a participant of the Angolan war (1986-1988)”, by Lieutenant Colonel Igor Anatolevich Zhdarkin

They simply knew me here, they had already seen me more than once, and they knew that I spoke Portuguese and that I was an interpreter. “Ah, this is “Geronimo”, let him go! In principle, they treated most of the interpreters this way and sometimes the specialists, particularly those who could speak Portuguese.

I asked him – excuse me but how is the situation around here?

“Is there something dis-

turbing you? It is possible that they may kill the others (he meant the advisors), but not you, Geronimo”, he said. My mouth immediately opened wide.

“You understand”, I said, that it is in fact not necessary to kill them”.

“Its fine, if you say they won’t kill them, but in any case the fact remains that you have only 20 minutes to get out of here,” was the answer.”

“Well”, I exclaimed, “does that mean that until that time we’ll manage to get drink?”

“Yes, he said, we’ll do it”

When we returned, after this discussion, I got drunk like a pig. They told me openly that as often as I would visit this place, all would be nor-

mal and I shouldn’t worry – that I was, after all, Geronimo. Despite such reassurances, my balls dropped in terror.

“And what else?” I exclaimed. “Nothing. They know you after all, you speak Portuguese, you behave normally with the locals” – and, in fact, I was able somehow to get along with them.

That is how to explain: “Here I am, a so-called so-and-so, I would tell them, but you will behave courteously with me”. The Angolans simply could see that if I punished them, then it was for something they did and not simply out of personal whim. Moreover, as I have already made clear, I made serious efforts to take care of them – their general

## I made serious efforts to take care of them

way-of-life, their food – and, in fact, none of them in my care ever went hungry. And, fairly often, I would simply sit and chat with them about this and that. And they were, after all interested in my company.

– **How was the work and the way of life in “Pechora”?**

– Our way of life, of course, was more or less regulated. We lived in dug-outs, three or four people in each. During the Angolan winter (between June and August), it was very cold and the temperature would fall to only one or two degrees above zero. We would walk around in Angolan parkas.

There was a canteen

(also in the pit in the ground), and a small bath house was constructed, even equipped with a steam room. The food was so-so, basically tinned food from all countries of the world. Some on the whole could not eat that food (after all, only tinned food during two years in Angola!), but others got used to it.

For example, Captain Sergei Rymar, he was a specialist at the anti-aircraft C-125 “Pechora” complex. He was unique in that he could (as we joked) with his eyes shut both put together and dismantle the P-18 and P-19 – tracker stations against the enemy aircraft. Angolans were very glad to work with

him and waited for him very much. He could adjust and repair everything! Moreover, he could speak Portuguese a little bit...

In terms of eating, he was a glutton. He would go through breakfast, lunch and dinner, and within an hour and a half Sergei would get a tin of food, open it and begin eating out of it. I would usually ask him, “Sergei, there is something I don’t understand – just now you had lunch, so why are you again feeding yourself? “You know”, was his answer – “I need to eat”.

*To be continued next week in Part 29...*



Russian advisors assisting with training on observation equipment. © Igor Ignatovich)

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## Historical Account: Operation Hooper: The third attack on Tumpo Part 1

Extract taken with the author's permission from: "War In Angola - The Final South African Phase", by Helmoed-Römer Heitman.

The attack was to take place in five phases:

*Phase 1* Training, planning and preparation.

*Phase 2* Movement to forward assembly areas and forming-up places.

*Phase 3* Attack by 32 Battalion south of the Tumpo.

*Phase 4* Main attack on the bridgehead.

*Phase 5* Withdrawal of the South African forces.

The main attacking force was to consist mainly of the two tank squadrons,

the armoured car squadron, a mechanised infantry company of Regiment De La Rey and Unita's 5th Regular Battalion. Supporting elements included the mortar platoon of Regiment De La Rey and some of its anti-tank missile teams.

Other elements included an anti-aircraft troop of 7 LAA, an engineer troop with two Plofadders, two reconnaissance teams of 4 Recce, and an element of Regiment Groot Karoo for mopping-up. The G-5, G-2 and 120 mm mortar batteries and the multiple rocket launcher troop were in direct support. The 5th Regular Battalion was to join up just prior to the move into the forward assembly area.

The three available companies of 32 Battalion were reinforced with the mortar platoon and an anti-tank missile team of Regiment Groot Karoo, an engineer section and an anti-aircraft troop of 7 LAA. This force was commanded by Major Thinus van Staden.

The deception force was led by the commanding officer of Regiment Groot Karoo, Commandant Dougie Stern. It consisted of his headquarters, one of his mechanised infantry companies, his assault pioneer platoon, and an engineer section and one of the Liaison Teams.

The remaining mechanised infantry company of Regiment De La Rey and an engineer platoon



Olifant Main Battle Tank in action at the Army Battle School during an exercise

"The deception plan was to commence simultaneously with this move."

### Protection force covering the rear elements

formed the protection force covering the rear elements.

Phase 2 was to commence at 21h00 on D-1 and be completed by 06h00 on D-Day. The main force was to move out of its assembly area just inside the eastern bush line of the Chaminga high ground at 21h00 to move to its forward assembly area just inside the western bush line four kilometres east of the Dala source. The mine-rollers would be brought up to the tanks here.

The elements of Regiment Groot Karoo that were to operate with 32 Battalion, were to move out at 22h30 from their

assembly area south-east of the Chaminga source. They were to move along the north bank of the river to their forward assembly area just inside the western bush line, some four kilometres east of the Tumpo source.

32 Battalion was to move out of its assembly area on the Chaminga high ground at 01h00 on D-Day, and join up with the elements of Regiment Groot Karoo in the forward assembly area. The combined force would then move off at 04h00 to a forming-up place south of the shona on the eastern side of the road from Capamba to Tumpo, to arrive there by 06h00.

The deception plan was to commence simultaneously with this move. It included a simulated mine incident, flares, movement by elements of Regiment Groot Karoo along the route, and 'groundshout' simulation of tank movement.

At 05h00 on D-Day the main force would move off from its forward assembly area and move westwards south of the Dala River to reach its start line by 08h00.

Phase 3 was to commence at 06h00 and last until 08h00 on D-Day. Given favourable weather, the SAAF would carry out an attack at first light. 32 Battalion would launch a probing

(Continued on page 8)



South African Eland 90 armoured car in action

## "WE'VE GOT A RUSSIAN!" Part 3



C-160 Transall transport plane coming in to land

"He was a big guy, absolutely terrified, which was understandable..."

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([www.jimhooper.co.uk](http://www.jimhooper.co.uk))

"Lt Naude interrupted to say someone was approaching from the direction of our troops. I knew it had to be one of ours, but as I knelt to pick up something he started shooting. One of my men who had been lying on the ground returned fire and killed him. Five minutes later my platoon arrived, and I had them take the three Russian bodies back to the PT-76s where the other dead Russian was, and to bring back the jeep. I put the prisoner in it and drove back to the temporary base we'd established. As we questioned him we learned that his name was Nikolai Pestretsov, a 36-year-old sergeant major in charge of FAPLA maintenance

at Ongiva. He was a big guy, absolutely terrified, which was understandable, but obviously no combat soldier.

"At 2330 hours we heard vehicles starting up all around us. I ran north with two platoons and set an ambush. The next moment we heard a shot. Immediately every vehicle was switched off. After a while we heard people starting to talk, then laughter and shouting - one of the FAPLA soldiers had accidentally fired his weapon and the others were giving him shit. They all started again and began moving across the road to the west, then into a sand quarry and out the other side. I redeployed my men farther up the road to a new ambush position. We were still setting it up when one of the

trucks blundered into us and we opened fire. Four vehicles were immediately shot out and started burning. As we moved through the area we found 27 abandoned vehicles, doors open and personal effects still inside. We booby-trapped all of them, then returned to the TB. It wasn't until 0200 that we finally got some sleep. The next morning we contacted HQ and they sent in the Pumas to take out the PoW and the Russian bodies."

Charlie Company's last act before leaving the field was to rescue the children they had discovered the day before. After feeding them, Van Staden saw that they were returned to Ongiva and placed in the care of the civilian population

### The children were returned to Ongiva

which had remained behind.

Of the many cross-border and punitive raids by the SADF into Angola between 1975 and 1988, few were as overwhelmingly successful as Protea. SWAPO, FAPLA, Cuban and Soviet losses were conservatively estimated at over 1,000 killed and 3500 to 4000 wounded, while hundreds of vehicles - trucks, BM-21s, BTRs, BMPs, BRDMs, PT-76s, T-34s and T-55s - were destroyed or captured, along with tons of ammunition, food and other supplies. The SADF and SWATF lost ten men killed, plus one Alouette III helicopter and six ar-

moured vehicles destroyed.

In a complicated prisoner exchange involving an SADF PoW, two American mercenaries captured while fighting for the FNLA in 1975, and an American ferry pilot forced down in Angola, Sergeant Major Pestretsov, two Soviet pilots and three Cuban soldiers captured by Unita and about 40 FAPLA PoWs were repatriated through the International Committee of the Red Cross ten weeks after Pestretsov's capture. Hoping to get his account of the attack on Ongiva and his capture, the author wrote twice to the Russian Ministry of Defense to

request Pestretsov's address. There has been no answer.

Postscript: Since this has been written, 32 Bn, the most successful combat unit to have seen service in the entire history of the South African Defense Force, was disbanded as the result of negotiations between the South African government and the African National Congress.

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Puma helicopter at a landing strip

## Uittreksel uit "Ag man dit 'WAS' lekker in die Army" - van Danie Matthee

In die vroeë sewentigerjare moes sogenaamde profiele uitgewerk word om die geskikste dienspligtiges per rekenaar toe te wys vir verskillende vakindelings. 'n Tenk-drywer moet byvoorbeeld onder 'n bepaalde gewig en lengte wees en oor 'n bepaalde koördineringsvermoeë beskik. Toe vra iemand toevallig wat die profiel is wat geskryf word vir 'n hondehanteerder. Die antwoord was: Die

eerste vereiste is dat die hanteerder moet slimmer wees as die hond!

Generaal J Geldenhuys



A South African dog-handler with his dog

## CODE OF CONDUCT FOR ARTILLERY SOLDIERS

**"The status now conferred on me, as an Artillery Soldier, carries a special responsibility and demands of me a special sense of duty. I will, therefore, also be held accountable by law and code, for the manner in which I carry out my duty.**

**I, as an Artillery Soldier, solemnly take the following pledge:**

- a. I will, at all times:
- i. apply the three golden rules of the Artillery:
    - (1) Do an independent check on all technical work.
    - (2) Think and plan in advance.
    - (3) Ensure that simultaneous actions take place.

- ii. have a sense for urgency.
- iii. protect my launcher at the risk of my own life.
- iv. ensure that all Artillery equipment remains serviceable and maintained according to doctrine.
- v. ensure that Artillery teamwork is done professionally to enhance comradeship and the sharing of Artillery common goals and values.
- vi. ensure that my physical fitness is up to standard as required for an Artillery Soldier.
- vii. Obey and apply the SA(N)DF Code of Conduct"

**"THIS IS MY SOLEMN PLEDGE, SO BE IT"**

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"protect my launcher at the risk of my own life"



South African G-5 guns deployed in their howitzer role

## The third attack on Tumpo Part 1



SA Parachute Infantry (Parabats) dropped during an exercise

"Unita would also attempt to destroy the bridge."

(Continued from page 5)

attack at 06h00 against the Fapla positions south of the Tumpo River, approaching them from the south-east. As soon as these positions had been taken, 32 Battalion would exploit up to the Tumpo and take up a defensive position. An observation post would then be deployed to engage targets in the Tumpo area and on the west bank with the 81 mm and 120 mm mortars. The anti-tank missile teams of Regiment Groot Karoo would also deploy to engage targets in the Tumpo area and on the west bank of the Cuito.

The main force and the 5th Regular Battalion would meanwhile be

continuing their approach, with the Unita infantry riding on the tanks.

The Unita forces on the west bank would move into their forming-up places by 08h00.

Phase 4 would commence at 08h00 on D-Day. The main force and the 5th Regular Battalion would begin advancing southward inside the western bush line to attack the main Fapla positions. It was to break into the forward Fapla positions, and then pass the tanks through for the attack on the bridgehead proper. It was then to exploit to the Cuito floodplain, where the tanks would take up fire support positions and en-

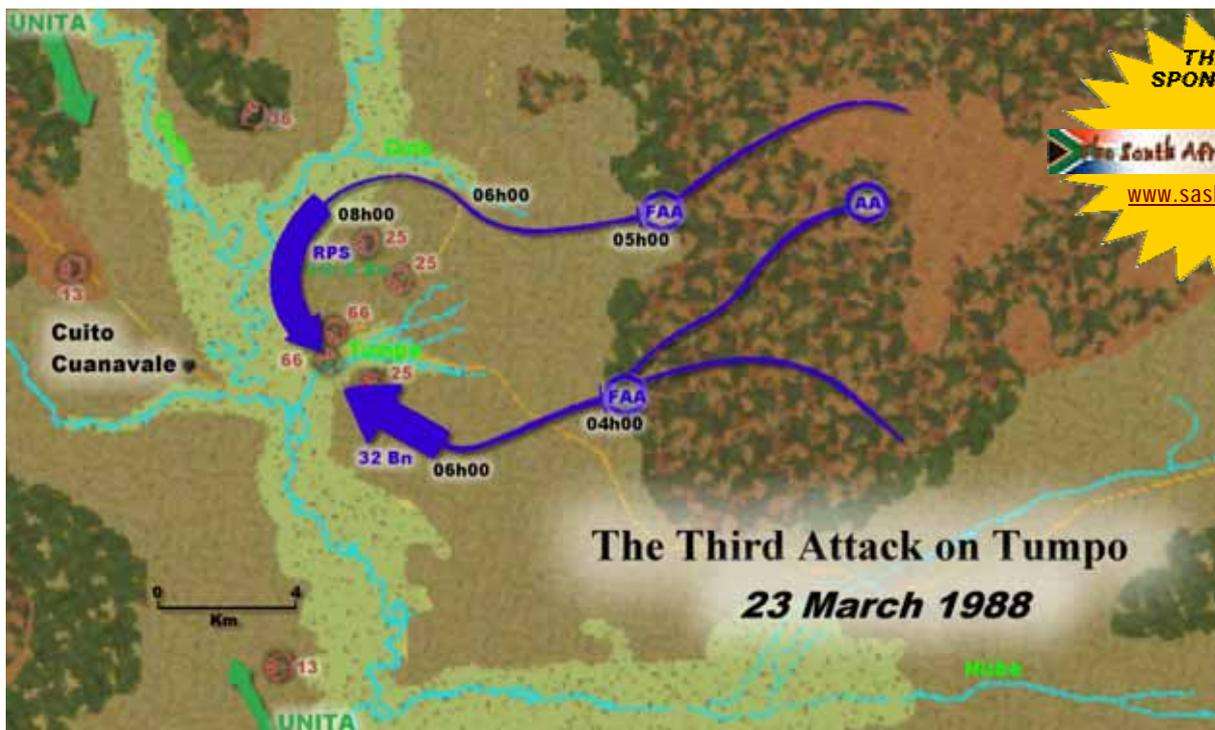
gage targets on the west bank. The 32 Battalion force would provide fire support for the main attack from its position south of the Tumpo. The Unita elements on the west bank would simultaneously launch their probing attacks on Fapla positions north and south of Cuito Cuanavale.

Once the main attack was completed, the 5th Regular Battalion was to occupy the Fapla positions. If it were not too late by then, Unita would also attempt to destroy the bridge. The South African forces would then withdraw to their assembly areas.

Next week, in Part 2:  
The attack...

Link to this story:  
<http://www.warinangola.com/Default.aspx?tabid=1007>

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Images from "Grensoorlog" series, by Linda de Jager, reproduced with kind permission by MNET

## This past week, "Somewhere on the Border..."

Frente Revolucionário Africana para à Independência Nacional das Colonias Portugueses (**FRAIN**) was created as a unified front of organisations with the purpose of obtaining liberty for the Portuguese colonies in **January 1960**.

The final "Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Portugal on the first phase development of the water resources of the Cunene River" was signed on **21 January 1969**.

The Portuguese claimed that there were, during the period of **January 1969 to January 1970**, about 95 terrorist camps in the Moxico and 68 in the Cuando-Cubango

districts, while the number of active terrorists were estimated to have been 1 075 and 890 respectively. During that year there were 370 incidents (an average of 31 per month): it included ambushes, attacks, landmine explosions, etc., in which 38 Portuguese soldiers were killed and 170 were wounded

America's first donation to Holden Roberto after the coup was approved on **22 January 1975**.

An interim coalition government under the High Commissioner Brig-Gen. Silva Cardoso was put together, which was to come to power in Angola on **31 January 1975**.

On **21 January 1976**, "Die Welt" reported that

the Kremlin supplied weaponry amounting to between 300 and 500 million marks between March 1975 and January 1976.

On **23 January 1976**, Task Force Zulu arrived at Pereira de Eça (Ongiva) and handed over equipment to Civilian Force units.

The French Premier, Jacques Chirac, denied on **24 January 1976** that France had any involvement with Angola at all.

Task Force Zulu personnel left Pereira de Eça (Ongiva) for Grootfontein on **25 January 1976**.

In America, an amendment to the budget bill driven by Senators Tunney, Cranston and Clark, through which all funding

to the CIA for Angola were withheld is accepted by the House of Representatives on **27 January 1976**.

The rest of Bob Denard's "French Hoods" arrived at Silva Porto on **27 January 1976**.

On **20 January 1981**, an attack on a suspected SWAPO base near Donguerra was cancelled because it was occupied by FAPLA.

On **21 January 1981**, a 32 Battalion assault force was withdrawn without locating SWAPO.

A platoon of 8 SAI was surprised and attacked by SWAPO on **27 January 1982**.



### TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE SADF AND SWATF!

Write the names of the units represented by the flashes below each one.

Find the answers in next week's issue!

### Last week's unit flashes:



**91 SWA Brigade**, also known as the Reaction Force of the SWATF, was a mobile

reserve based in Windhoek to support SWATF operations in Sectors 10 or 20. It was modelled on the SADF motorised brigade and included a headquarters, three infantry battalions plus an armoured car regiment and an artillery regiment. Support units included a maintenance unit, engineer unit, workshop and an field ambulance unit.



The **Institute for Aviation Medicine** was situated in Verwoerdburg and provided a

unique range of services to the SADF and also to other state organisations. Various specialists in the SADF — such as aircrew — underwent exhaustive testing at the Institute to ensure that they were physically capable of carrying out the duties that may have been assigned to them. It also offered research facilities in its area of expertise.



**Sector 30** was one of the four sectors which specifically fell directly under South-West

African Territory Force (SWATF) control. Each sector had its own headquarters which was responsible for the command and administration of Area Force Units in its Area Of Responsibility. Sector 30's headquarters was in Otjiwarongo, 301 Battalion was deployed in this sector.



The G-2 140mm gun of a South African Artillery battery talks

## Schedule of Events

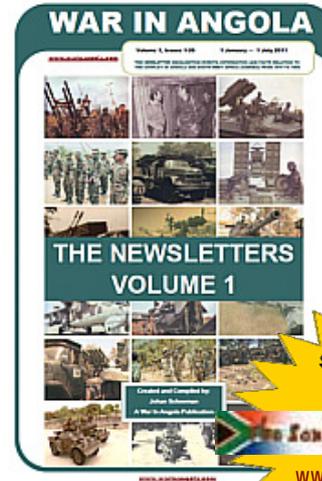
- 29 January 2012 — Militaria 2012, UK
- 30-31 January 2012 — 7th Annual CBRNe Defense Conference, USA
- 31 January 2012 — Military Vehicles Latin America Summit
- **5 February 2012 — MOTH BORDER BOYS PARADE: Bergvliet**
- 6-8 February 2012 — 5th Annual Military Radar Summit, USA
- **9 February 2012 — SA Military History Society Cape Town: The South African Navy's Role in Operation Savannah**

## JANUARY 2012

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

All 26 issues of the **first volume** of the War In Angola Newsletters, presented in a **single, high quality, well-bound, 310-page hard-cover A4-sized book**. The printed edition includes a complete **Table Of Contents**, a comprehensive **Glossary** of all the terms, acronyms, abbreviations and equipment used in the newsletters, a select **Bibliography**, as well as a detailed **Index**. Finally, to replace the Events Section on page 10 of every issue, a full-colour, detailed hand-drawn **Schematic Drawing** of relevant equipment has also been included. Designed to be the first of many more volumes to come...

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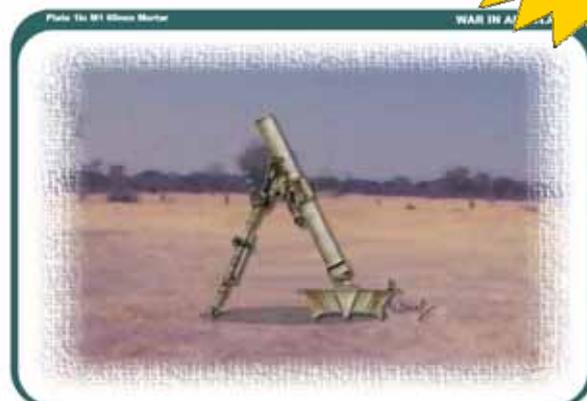
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### NEW IN THE PRINTED EDITION OF THE WAR IN ANGOLA NEWSLETTERS VOLUME 1:

26 FULL COLOUR hand drawn sketches of equipment used in the War In Angola. Every tenth page of each newsletter (that is this page) has been replaced by a beautiful full- or partial-page colour plate, each sketch drawn by Will Schoeman

("Wired"), and overlaid onto an appropriate background setting.

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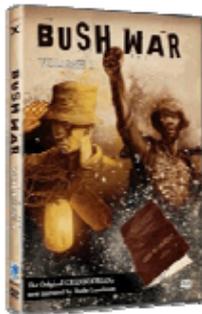
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THE NEWSLETTER HIGHLIGHTING EVENTS, INFORMATION AND FACTS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT IN ANGOLA AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (NAMIBIA) FROM 1975 TO 1989

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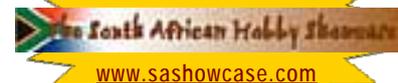
The War In Angola website ([www.warinangola.com](http://www.warinangola.com)) is dedicated to recreating and re-fighting the battles between the adversaries of the Angolan War (or Border War as it is also known), that is, the SADF and UNITA on the one side and the Soviet-supplied FAPLA, Cuba, and SWAPO on the other side. In order to recreate the battles as accurate as possible, a lot of research is required about the equipment, organisation, quality, uniforms, command, support and logistical structures behind the different forces.

There are two sides to the website: the gaming and recreation of the miniature battles; and the historical facts and research of the forces behind the battles.

The dividing line between the two sides is deliberately blurred in order to expose both sides to all the users, thereby promoting and exposing the wargaming and modeling hobby to the historically inclined and vice-versa.

Johan Schoeman

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## Last week's latest topics on the Forums

### Link to the Forums:

<http://www.warinangola.com/Default.aspx?tabid=590>

### Repatriation of the mortal remains of the Ebo Four by host

"Dear Friends You are hereby cordially informed that the Angolan authorities have now also given their consent for the exhumation and repatriation of the mortal remains of the Ebo Four. Key role...

### RE: The attack on 16 Brigade: 9 November 1987 by steveh

"The noise was deafening as we moved forward past 12 Bravo and took their place in the advance formation. Bullets kept smacking and pinging off the armour and I was straining to see anything other th...

### RE: Engineers in Oshakati by Chris (Broer) (guest)

Hier is ek weer vir hulp Is daar meda's gegee indien jy langer as 6 of 9 maande op die grens was behalwe die diens medal en propatria

### RE: Engineers in Oshakati by

### Broer (guest)

Onthou asb die datum 03-06-2012 dit is die dag van die muur van herrnering by die monument WE WILL REMEMBER THEM

### RE: 2 Special Service Battalion by Need2Know (guest)

Thank you for the link Johan, Appreciate it! So this was a armour regiment. How easy was it in the 1980's to transfer between regiments? Lets say from this armour regiment to other regiments? ...

### RE: Engineers in Oshakati by ammazulu (guest)

Happy 2012

### RE: 14 Light Artillery Regiment by Tjooops

PLEASE PLEASE forgive me, again the age played it's mistakes on me! It is NOT 14 Light Regiment (Which was in fact fact an "berede" horseback regiment according to Wikipedia! I

was in fact in 18 Li...

### RE: 2 Special Service Battalion by johansamin

I also don't have much on 2 SSB, other than what is here: <http://www.warinangola.com/Default.aspx?tabid=1239&Parameter=65> I do have a bit more on 1 SSB, which is here: <http://www.warinangola.com>...

### RE: 14 Light Artillery Regiment by Tjooops

Hi Johan, Yeah, I can't really remember ALL the details, but found a fantastic write-up on Wikipedia on 44 Parachute Brigade. I was at Cuito in 1988, got shot to shit, as you mentioned, still ...

### RE: 14 Light Artillery Regiment by johansamin

Hi, Deon... Great to hear from you! I was aware of a 120mm Battery deployed between me and Cuito during Packer but had NO IDEA who they were...